

SECTION A: Multiple-choice questions**Specific instructions to students**

- A correct answer scores 1 mark, and an incorrect answer scores 0.
- Marks are not deducted for incorrect answers.
- No marks are given if more than one letter is shaded in the answer box.
- Choose the alternative that is **most correct** or that **best answers** the question and mark your choice on the multiple-choice answer section as shown in the example below.

1 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

- Use pencil only.

AREA OF STUDY 1: Learning**QUESTION 1**

After being involved in a horrific car accident, Kirsty loses a component of her occipital lobe. Over time, her vision recovers. This is largely attributed to

- A a tumour.
- B practice.
- C developmental plasticity.
- D adaptive plasticity.

Questions 2, 3 and 4 refer to the following scenario.

The light switch in Tara's bedroom is faulty. Every time she touches the switch she receives a mild electric shock. After this has happened a few times, Tara starts to sweat when she sees a light switch anywhere in her house.

QUESTION 2

In this scenario, the unconditioned stimulus is

- A the light switch in her room.
- B the light switches around the house.
- C the electric shock.
- D sweating at the sight of the light switch.

QUESTION 3

In this scenario, the conditioned response is

- A the light switch in her room.
- B the light switches around the house.
- C the electric shock.
- D sweating at the sight of the light switch.

QUESTION 4

Tara's family move out of the house and live with a relative for a few weeks while their new house gets built. What is likely to happen when Tara sees a light switch by the end of her two-week stay at her relative's house?

- A Tara will start to sweat again.
- B Tara's conditioned response will have been extinguished.
- C Tara's unconditioned response will have been extinguished.
- D Tara will have a phobia of light switches.

QUESTION 5

In operant conditioning, negative reinforcement _____ the likelihood of the behaviour occurring again, while punishment _____ the likelihood of the behaviour occurring again.

- A increases; increases
- B increases; decreases
- C decreases; increases
- D decreases; decreases

QUESTION 6

In classical conditioning, stimulus discrimination occurs when

- A the conditioned response is produced only to the original conditioned stimulus.
- B the unconditioned response is produced only to the original conditioned stimulus.
- C the conditioned response is produced only to the original unconditioned stimulus.
- D the unconditioned response is produced only to the original unconditioned stimulus.

QUESTION 7

Taste aversions are most typically an example of

- A a fixed action pattern.
- B operant conditioning.
- C classical conditioning.
- D one-trial learning.

QUESTION 8

Which researcher was known for his work on investigating trial-and-error learning?

- A Pavlov
- B Thorndike
- C Skinner
- D Garcia

QUESTION 9

Vicarious conditioning involves the individual learning by

- A pairing two stimuli close together in time.
- B receiving consequences for their actions.
- C observing someone else receive consequences for their actions.
- D trialling different solutions to a problem.

QUESTION 10

In Bandura's original experiments on aggression and observational learning, he found that the number of aggressive acts displayed was at its highest when observing

- A a model act aggressively.
- B a model act pleasantly.
- C a model do nothing.
- D all of the above.

QUESTION 11

In Bandura's research, it was found that boys had a higher mean number of aggressive acts than girls. How is the mean calculated?

- A by finding the midpoint in a group of scores
- B by finding the most commonly occurring number in a group of scores
- C by subtracting the lowest from the highest score
- D by adding all the scores up and dividing by the number of scores

QUESTION 12

Köhler's work with chimpanzees is said to illustrate the effect of insight learning. When the monkey gathered the necessary tools, such as the sticks, this stage was known as

- A preparation.
- B incubation.
- C insightful experience.
- D verification.

QUESTION 13

John Watson and Rosalie Rayner conducted a series of experiments on their subject Little Albert. They tried to condition a/an _____ response using _____ conditioning.

- A unconditioned; classical
- B fear; classical
- C reinforced; operant
- D negative; operant

QUESTION 14


Which of the following ethics were **not** breached by Watson and Rayner in their work with Little Albert?

- A no psychological harm
- B informed consent
- C withdrawal rights
- D none of the above (all were breached)

QUESTION 15

Before conditioning, what did Little Albert do at the sight of the white rat?

- A He cried.
- B He started to sweat.
- C He started to salivate.
- D He played with it.

ONE ANSWER PER LINE					USE PENCIL ONLY 				
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SECTION B: Short answer questions

Specific instructions to students

- Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

AREA OF STUDY 1: Learning

QUESTION 1

What is a reflex action? Provide an example.

Answer:

A reflex action is an involuntary or naturally occurring response to external stimuli. An example is blinking.

2 marks

QUESTION 2

- a Explain how the process of graduated exposure works in the treatment of phobias.

Answer:

Graduated exposure involves linking a positive stimulus, such as relaxation, with something someone feels negatively about, like a phobia. The exposure to the stimulus that creates the phobia gradually becomes more intense as the conditioning continues, and the positive stimulus will reduce the anxiety experienced.

- b Which type of conditioning is graduated exposure an example of?

Answer:

Classical conditioning.

2 + 1 = 3 marks

QUESTION 3

Which schedule of reinforcement is most resistant to extinction? Explain your answer.

Answer:

Variable ratio is most resistant to extinction. This is because the learner does not know when reinforcement will occur and, as a result, demonstrates the behaviour frequently.

2 marks

QUESTION 4

What is 'one-trial learning'? Provide an example to help illustrate your answer.

Answer:

One-trial learning involves conditioning of a naturally occurring response as a result of a singular pairing between the conditioned stimulus and unconditioned stimulus. An example of this is being conditioned to feel sick when you drink milk, due to drinking milk that was contaminated on a particular occasion.

2 marks

QUESTION 5

In terms of observational learning, discuss two factors that make it more likely that a learner will pay attention to a model.

Answer:

Discuss any two of the following: if the model is similar to the learner; if the model is liked; if the model is known to the learner; if the model's behaviour is able to be imitated; the type of motivation or reinforcement offered for learning the behaviour.

2 marks

QUESTION 6

Hana would like to teach her daughter Nadia how to make lasagne. Using the subheadings below, explain how this would happen using observational learning. Make sure you relate each step to the example.

Answer:

Attention:

Nadia must actively watch Hana cooking the lasagne.

Retention:

Nadia must remember the steps to cooking lasagne; Hana could ask her what comes next.

Reproduction:

Nadia must have the physical and mental capabilities to be able to make lasagne; she must be able to stir the sauce.

Motivation:

Nadia must have the desire to make the lasagne; she may want to impress her mother.

Reinforcement:

Nadia could be given pocket money or receive praise from her mother for making lasagne.

5 marks

QUESTION 7

a What is insight learning?

Answer:

Insight learning occurs when a learner is trying to solve a problem and the solution is not instantly apparent. When the learner thinks about the solution, it will appear as an 'aha' experience.

b What was the conclusion of Köhler's experiment investigating insight learning?

Answer:

Köhler researched chimpanzees and found that when presented with a problem, there is a period of rest before a solution to the problem is received. This solution presents as an insightful experience.

1 + 2 = 3 marks

QUESTION 8

Mario's mother has been making home-made pasta all her life. When Mario gets married, his wife asks him to cook her some home-made pasta. Mario has never made it before but realises he knows exactly what to do. What sort of learning is this?

Answer:

Latent learning.

1 mark

QUESTION 9

Discuss how Watson and Rayner's work with Little Albert demonstrated stimulus generalisation in classical conditioning.

Answer:

Little Albert was originally conditioned to fear a white rat but, as the experiments continued, Little Albert eventually began to fear white rabbits, cotton wool and a Santa Claus mask. He had generalised his fear of white rats to a fear of fluffy, white objects.

2 marks

QUESTION 10

a One disadvantage of conducting an experiment using a repeated measures design is that they can be subject to order effects. What are order effects?

Answer:

An order effect is an unwanted variable that can influence an experiment as a result of participants being involved in both the experimental and control conditions.

b Give one example of an order effect.

Answer:

Examples: boredom, lack of motivation, increased confidence, practice effects.

c The impact of order effects on results can be minimised through the use of counterbalancing.

Explain the process of counterbalancing.

Answer:

Counterbalancing involves half of the sample being exposed to the control condition followed by the experimental condition. The other half of the sample is exposed to the experimental condition and then the control condition.

1 + 1 + 1 = 3 marks